

**Section A: Society & Change**

1. Christianity brought new religious practices, connections with wider Europe, and monasteries that became centres of learning and record-keeping
2. Anglo-Saxon farming and settlements were generally more organised and permanent than the more mobile Iron Age tribal way of life
3. Because separate kingdoms often competed for land, power, and resources, much like any rival states
4. Written law codes gave communities clearer, more consistent rules, reducing disputes and helping maintain order
5. Many English words, place names, and even days of the week trace directly back to Anglo-Saxon (Old English) language

Section B: Conflict & Legacy

1. Vikings were skilled traders and settlers as well as raiders, but their raids left a strong impression that has shaped how they are often remembered
2. His leadership prevented a complete Viking conquest of England and laid foundations for a more unified English kingdom
3. It introduced Norse words, place names, and cultural influences into parts of England that remain today
4. Popular culture often emphasises Viking raiding and violence, while historical evidence shows extensive trading, farming, and settlement too
5. Accept a reasoned answer covering language, law, place names, and the eventual unification of England that followed these periods